



## Infectious disease

الأمراض المعدية

The current threat is caused by an **infectious disease**.

الخطر الحالي سببه مرض معدى.

## Pandemic

وباء (مرض واسع وسريع الانتشار)

The world was not prepared to face a **pandemic**.

العالم لم يكن مستعداً لمواجهة وباء.

## In the midst

(في منتصف حاجة / في وسط حاجة (سواء فعل أو شيء

We are **in the midst** of a pandemic.

نحن في منتصف وباء.

## Healthcare workers

عمال الرعاية الصحية

In the midst of the current crisis, **healthcare workers** are the real heroes.

في وسط الأزمة الحالية، عمال الرعاية الصحية هم الأبطال الحقيقيون.



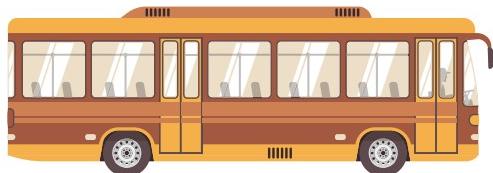
## Implant

يُزرع/يغرس شيء (زرع شيء داخل الجسم عن طريق عملية طبية)

His dog had a microchip **implant** to track him in case he got lost.

كلبه لديه رقاقة صغيرة مزروعة لتتبعه في حالة فقدانه.

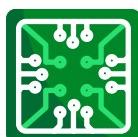
Bus



Microbus



Chip



Microchip



## Strain

سلالة

Scientists have discovered a new **strain** of the virus which is much more dangerous.

اكتشف العلماء نوع جديد من الفيروس أخطر بكثير.



## Patent

براءة اختراع

You cannot obtain a **patent** for something that you haven't invented.

لا يمكنك الحصول على براءة اختراع لشيء لم تخترعه.

## Vaccine

لقاح

A **vaccine** is yet to be discovered by scientists.

لم يكتشف العلماء لقاحاً بعد.

...**is yet to**

ليس بعد

He **is yet to come** = he didn't come yet



Over the past decade, Bill Gates has been warning about the lack of preparation and systems in place to deal with **infectious disease** threats that could lead to a **pandemic**. Now that the world is actually **in the midst** of a pandemic, some people on social media have been accusing Gates of starting it. Gates has been - on multiple occasions - pushing for more efforts to prevent this possibility, such as in his 2015 TED talk. On the fifth of April, A lot of people started attacking Bill on Instagram after his post thanking **healthcare workers**. There were some accusations that he wants to **implant** microchips into people to track them. Another claim was that Bill Gates and like-minded desire to reduce earth's population - which explains why he would start the current pandemic. Believe it or not, a coronavirus **strain** is **patented** by The Pirbright Institute, which is partially funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

According to some activists on social media, the entire pandemic is just to create a need for a **vaccine** from which Gates will subsequently profit. What do you think? Is our beloved Bill behind all of what we are going through now? Or is he simply a victim of conspiracy theorists who have a bit too much time on their hands? Let me know what you think in the comments below.





Over the past decade, Bill Gates has been warning about the lack of preparation and systems in place to deal with infectious disease threats that could lead to a pandemic.

على مدى العقد الماضي، كان بيل جيتس يحذر من قلة الاستعداد والأنظمة الموجودة للتعامل مع تهديدات الأمراض المعدية التي يمكن أن تؤدي إلى وباء.

Now that the world is actually in the midst of a pandemic, some people on social media have been accusing Gates of starting it.

الآن بعد أن أصبح العالم بالفعل في خضم وباء، اتهم بعض الأشخاص على وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي جيتس ببدء هذا الوباء.

Gates has been - on multiple occasions - pushing for more efforts to prevent this possibility, such as in his 2015 TED talk

كان جيتس - في مناسبات متعددة - يدفع من أجلبذل المزيد من الجهد لمنع هذا الاحتمال ، كما في حديثه في TED عام 2015

On the fifth of April, A lot of people started attacking Bill on Instagram after his post thanking healthcare workers.

في الخامس من أبريل ، بدأ الكثير من الناس في مهاجمة بيل على إنستغرام بعد منشوره شاكراً عامل الرعاية الصحية.

There were some accusations that he wants to implant microchips into people to track them.

كانت هناك بعض الاتهامات بأنه يريد زرع رقائق صغيرة في الناس لتعقبهم.



Another claim was that Bill Gates and like-minded desire to reduce earth's population - which explains why he would start the current pandemic.

هناك ادعاء آخر وهو أن بيل جيتس يرغب في تقليل عدد سكان الأرض - وهو ما يفسر بدأ الوباء الحالي.

Believe it or not, a coronavirus strain is patented by The Pirbright Institute, which is partially funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

صدق أو لا تصدق، هناك سلالة من فيروس كورونا مسجلة ببراءة اختراع من قبل معهد Pirbright، الذي تموله جزئياً مؤسسة بيل وميليندا جيتس.

According to some activists on social media, the entire pandemic is just to create a need for a vaccine from which Gates will subsequently profit.

وفقاً لبعض النشطاء على وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي، فإن الوباء بأكمله هو لمجرد خلق حاجة للقاح يستفيد منه جيتس في وقت لاحق.

What do you think?

ماذا تعتقد؟

Is our beloved Bill behind all of what we are going through now?

هل محبوبنا بيل وراء كل ما يحدث الآن؟

Or is he simply a victim of conspiracy theorists who have a bit too much time on their hands?

أم هو بكل بساطة ضحية أصحاب نظريات المؤامرة الذين لديهم الكثير من الوقت؟

Let me know what you think in the comments below.

قولوا لي رأيكم في التعليقات بالأصل.



## Bartering

مقايضة

The company is prepared to **barter** for foreign products.

الشركة مستعدة للمقايضة مقابل المنتجات الأجنبية.

## Eventually

في النهاية / أخيراً

Eventually, it became clear that he needs to **re-evaluate** his decision.

في النهاية، أصبح من الواضح أنه بحاجة إلى إعادة تقييم قراره.

## Inconvenient

غير مريح أو غير ملائم

She called me at an **inconvenient** time.

قامت بالاتصال بي في وقتٍ غير ملائم.

## Vault

مبنيٌّ آمن يشبة الخزينة ولكنَّه كبير

Kings used to keep their valuables in **vaults**.

اعتاد الملوك إبقاء أشيائهما الثمينة في خزائن.



Before the invention of money, people used to make transactions by **bartering**. That is the exchange of goods and services between two or more people without the use of money.

However, there were some difficulties in using this method. An example of this would be, if I had an excess of bananas and I wanted to cross the river, how would I pay for this service? I'd have to find someone who owns a boat, and is willing to exchange his service for some of my bananas.

Since it would be difficult to consistently align everybody's needs with mine, the use of bartering was **eventually** replaced by the use of metals, animals, sea shells and anything with an agreed upon value.

This eventually led to rare and precious metals such as Silver and Gold being used in trade. People started making coins out of those metals and using those coins as an accepted form of currency to pay for goods or services. In time, the use of coins became **inconvenient**, especially when it came to situations in which we needed to use large amounts of coins.

Since it became harder to make large transactions using coins, the need for a different method increased. This came into the form of IOU, which is an abbreviation for "I owe you". The way that worked is that you'd carry your gold coins and deliver them to a trusted party who owns a very well guarded **vault**. They would count your gold coins and issue you an IOU document stating the amount of coins you have in their vault with the promise that you or anybody who holds such a document could collect the stated amount of gold any time. For a small interest, of course.

That way, it would be much easier for you to pay for goods and services without the need to carry large amounts of coin. It was much safer, too.





The IOUs started to gain a value of their own. Which led the providers of those IOUs to realise that they could print out more of those IOUs without the need to have a gold or silver coin back up.

A devilish idea was then born, where would it take the world from here onward? That's what we're going to explore in future episodes.

**Before the invention of money, people used to make transactions by bartering.**  
قبل اختراع المال، اعتاد الناس على إجراء المعاملات عن طريق المقابلة.

**That is the exchange of goods and services between two or more people without the use of money.**

وهذا يعني تبادل السلع والخدمات بين شخصين أو أكثر دون استخدام المال.

**However, there were some difficulties in using this method.**

ومع ذلك ، كانت هناك بعض الصعوبات في استخدام هذه الطريقة.

**An example of this would be, if I had an excess of bananas and I wanted to cross the river, how would I pay for this service?**

مثال على ذلك، إذا كان لدي كمية زائدة من الموز وأردت عبور النهر، كيف سأدفع مقابل هذه الخدمة؟

**I'd have to find someone who owns a boat, and is willing to exchange his service for some of my bananas.**

يجب أن أجد شخصاً يمتلك قارباً ومستعد لتبادل خدمته مقابل بعض الموز الخاص بي.



Since it would be difficult to consistently align everybody's needs with mine, the use of bartering was eventually replaced by the use of metals, animals, sea shells and anything with an agreed upon value.

نظرًا لأنه من الصعب التوفيق بين احتياجاتي واحتياجات الجميع بصورة مستمرة، تم استبدال استخدام المقايضة في نهاية المطاف باستخدام المعادن والحيوانات والأصداف وأي شيء بقيمة متفق عليها.

This eventually led to rare and precious metals such as Silver and Gold being used in trade.

أدى هذا في النهاية إلى استخدام المعادن النادرة والثمينة مثل الفضة والذهب في التجارة.

People started making coins out of those metals and using those coins as an accepted form of currency to pay for goods or services.

بدأ الناس في صنع عملات معدنية من تلك المعادن واستخدام تلك العملات كشكل مقبول لدفع ثمن السلع أو الخدمات.

In time, the use of coins became inconvenient, especially when it came to situations in which we needed to use large amounts of coins.

مع مرور الوقت، أصبح استخدام العملات المعدنية غير مريح، خاصةً عندما يتعلق الأمر بالحالات التي تحتاج فيها إلى استخدام كميات كبيرة منها.

Since it became harder to make large transactions using coins, the need for a different method increased.

نظرًا لأنه أصبح من الصعب إجراء معاملات كبيرة باستخدام العملات المعدنية ، زادت الحاجة إلى طريقة مختلفة.

This came into the form of IOU, which is an abbreviation for "I owe you".

جاء هذا في شكل IOU ، وهو اختصار لـ "I owe you" "أنا مدين لك".

The way that worked is that you'd carry your gold coins and deliver them to a trusted party who owns a very well guarded vault.

كيفية عمل هذه الطريقة هي أنك تحمل عملاتك الذهبية وتسلّمها إلى طرف موثوق به يمتلك قبّاً/خزانة شديدة الحراسة.



They would count your gold coins and issue you an IOU document stating the amount of coins you have in their vault with the promise that you or anybody who holds such a document could collect the stated amount of gold any time. For a small interest, of course.

يقوموا بحساب عملاتك الذهبية ويصدروا لك وثيقة IOU توضح كمية العملات المعدنية الموجودة في قبوهم/خزانتهم مع الوعد بأنك أو أي شخص لديه هذه الوثيقة يمكن أن يجمع المبلغ المذكور من الذهب في أي وقت. مقابل فائدة قليلة، بالطبع.

That way, it would be much easier for you to pay for goods and services without the need to carry large amounts of coin.

بهذه الطريقة، يكون من الأسهل بالنسبة لك دفع ثمن السلع والخدمات دون الحاجة إلى حمل كميات كبيرة من العملات المعدنية.

It was much safer, too.

وبطريقة أكثر أماناً أيضاً.

The IOUs started to gain a value of their own.

بدأت الـ IOU بأن تكتسب قيمة خاصة بها.

Which led the providers of those IOUs to realise that they could print out more of those IOUs without the need to have a gold or silver coin back up.

الأمر الذي دفع مزودي تلك الصكوك إلى إدراك أنه يمكنهم طباعة المزيد منها الصكوك دون الحاجة إلى احتياط من العملات الذهبية أو الفضية.

A devilish idea was then born, where would it take the world from here onward? That's what we're going to explore in future episodes.

ثم ولدت فكرة شيطانية، أين ستأخذ هذه الفكرة العالم من هنا فصاعداً؟ هذا ما سنستكشفه في الحلقات القادمة.



## Distinguished

بارز - متميز

Our **distinguished** guest will present his research at 9:00 pm.

سيقدم ضيفنا المميز بحثه في الساعة 9:00 مساءً.

## Quantum theory

نظرية الكم

**Quantum theory** is the theoretical basis of modern physics.

النظرية الكميه هي الأساس النظري للفيزياء الحديثة.

## Radiation

إشعاع

Exposure to high levels of **radiation** is dangerous to humans.

التعرض لمستويات عالية من الإشعاع خطير على البشر.

## Eulogize

ينعي - يمدح في شخص بعد وفاته

He faced tremendous difficulty **eulogizing** his own father.

واجه صعوبة هائلة في تأبين / نعي والده.



On the 11th of July 1898, in Damietta, a man that would soon after change our very understanding of the world, and shake up the scientific scene at the time - was born.

That was none other than Dr. Ali Moustafa Mosharafa. Dr. Moustafa published 25 original papers in **distinguished** scientific journals about **quantum theory**, the theory of relativity, and the relation between **radiation** and matter. He published around 12 scientific books about relativity and mathematics. His books, on the theory of relativity, were translated into English, French, German and Polish. He also translated 10 books of astronomy and mathematics into Arabic.



He died on the 15th of January 1950, under mysterious circumstances and the case was never subject to proper investigation.

Albert Einstein **eulogized** his death saying: "I cannot believe that Mosharafa is dead, he is alive through his research. We are in need of his talents, it is a great loss, he was a genius. I used to follow up his research in atomic energy, definitely he is one of the best scientists in physics."

On the 11th of July 1898, in Damietta, a man that would soon after change our very understanding of the world, and shake up the scientific scene at the time - was born.

في 11 يوليو 1898 ، في دمياط ، ولد رجل كان على وشك أن يغير مفهومنا عن العالم بشكل كلي، وبهذا الساحة العلمية في ذلك الوقت.

That was none other than Dr. Ali Moustafa Mosharafa. Dr. Moustafa published 25 original papers in **distinguished** scientific journals about **quantum theory**, the theory of relativity, and the relation between **radiation** and matter.

لم يكن ذلك سوى د. علي مصطفى مشرف. نشر الدكتور مصطفى 25 بحثاً في مجلات علمية متميزة دولية الكم ، ونظرية النسبية ، والعلاقة بين الإشعاع والمادة.



He published around 12 scientific books about relativity and mathematics.

نشر حوالي 12 كتاباً علمياً حول النسبية والرياضيات.

His books, on the theory of relativity, were translated into English, French, German and Polish.

وقد ترجمت كتبه حول نظرية النسبية إلى الإنجليزية والفرنسية والألمانية والبولندية.

He also translated 10 books of astronomy and mathematics into Arabic.

كما ترجم 10 كتب في علم الفلك والرياضيات إلى اللغة العربية.

He died on the 15th of January 1950, under mysterious circumstances and the case was never subject to proper investigation.

توفي في 15 يناير 1950 ، في ظروف غامضة ولم تخضع القضية للتحقيق المناسب.

Albert Einstein **eulogized** his death saying: "I cannot believe that Mosharafa is dead, he is alive through his research.

ونعى ألبرت أينشتاين وفاته قائلاً: لا أستطيع أن أصدق أن مشرفة مات ، فهو حي من خلال بحثه.

We are in need of his talents, it is a great loss, he was a genius.

نحن بحاجة إلى مواهبه ، إنها خسارة كبيرة ، كان عبقرياً.

I used to follow up his research in atomic energy, definitely he is one of the best scientists in physics."

كنت أتابع بحثه في الطاقة الذرية ، وهو بالتأكيد أحد أفضل العلماء في الفيزياء.

**Epidemic**

وباء يصيب بلد أو مكان معين

**Pandemic**

وباء ينتشر بشكل عالمي

**Infectious**

عدوة لا تنتقل مباشرةً من شخص إلى آخر

**Contagious**

عدوة تنتقل مباشرةً من شخص إلى آخر

**Encounter**

مقابلة / مواجهة

They **encounter** each other every morning.

هم يقابلون بعضهم البعض كل صباح.

**Straw man fallacy**

مغالطة رجل القش

**Straw**

قش

**Fallacy**

مغالطة

Be careful not to use the **straw man fallacy** in your conversations.

احذر من استخدام **مغالطة رجل القش** في محادثاتك.

**Premise**

فرضي

He misunderstood the main **premise**.

لقد أساء فهم **الفرضية الرئيسية**.



## Understaffed

نقص عماله (قليل العمال)

**It is dangerous to have the hospital **understaffed**.**

من الخطير أن تكون المستشفى من نقص العمالة.

## Distort

تشويه أو تحريف

**The media has to retain their integrity and not **distort** the facts.**

على الإعلام أن يحتفظ بنزاهته وعدم تشويه الحقائق.

## Intentional

مقصود

**His wrongdoing was not **intentional**.**

خطأً لم يكن مقصوداً

## Restate

يعني يعيد توضيح أو يعيد صياغة شيء

**Could you **restate** your argument one more time?**

هل يمكنك إعادة توضيح حجتك مرة أخرى؟



Today we'll talk about one of the most common fallacies that you are most likely to **encounter** on a regular basis in day to day conversations.

That is the **straw man fallacy**. The straw man is a form of argument and an informal fallacy based around misrepresenting or **distorting** someone's argument to make it easier to attack. Let's take a look at an example to help us understand this fallacy better.

Person A presents the following argument:



**Premise 1:** Schools are **understaffed**

**Premise 2:** Having **understaffed** schools leads to a weaker state of education

**Conclusion:** We should put more money into education

Person B responds saying the following:

Person B: I can't believe that you hate our country so much that you want to leave it defenceless by cutting military funds.

Do you think that's a good response to Person A's argument? -No, it's not, because Person A didn't suggest cutting military funds nor did they say that they hate their country. Person B **distorted** Person A's argument to make it easier to attack.

Now that you know what a straw man is, there's one thing to note, that it is usually not **intentional**. Sometimes people just misunderstand something that you say. A good way to respond if you're faced with a straw man argument, is to simply point it out by saying something like: "I didn't make that argument, you're attacking an argument that I didn't make. Let me **restate** the argument that I actually did make" and then then **restate** your argument.

What do you think? Have you had a similar conversation with someone recently? Let me know what you think in the comments below.



Today we'll talk about one of the most common fallacies that you are most likely to **encounter** on a regular basis in day to day conversations.

سنتحدث اليوم عن إحدى المغالطات الأكثر شيوعاً التي من المرجح أن تواجهها بشكل منتظم في المحادثات اليومية

That is the **straw man fallacy**. The straw man is a form of argument and an informal fallacy based around misrepresenting or **distorting** someone's argument to make it easier to attack.

وهي مغالطة رجل القش. رجل القش هو شكل من أشكال الجدل والمغالطة غير الرسمية التي تتأسس حول تحريف أو تشويه حجة شخص ما لكي يكون من السهل مهاجمتها

Let's take a look at an example to help us understand this fallacy better.

دعونا نلقي نظرة على مثال لمساعدتنا على فهم هذه المغالطة بشكل أفضل

Person A presents the following argument:

يقدم الشخص «أ» الحجة التالية:

**Premise 1:** Schools are **understaffed**

الفرضية 1: المدارس بها نقص عماله

**Premise 2:** Having **understaffed** schools leads to a weaker state of education

الفرضية 2: يؤدي نقص العماله بالمدارس إلى ضعف في مستوى التعليم

**Conclusion:** We should put more money into education

الاستنتاج: يجب أن نخصص المزيد من الأموال للتعليم

Person B responds saying the following:

يستجيب الشخص «ب» قائلاً ما يلي:

Person B: I can't believe that you hate our country so much that you want to leave it defenceless by cutting military funds.

الشخص «ب»: لا أستطيع أن أصدق أنك تكره بلادنا لدرجة أنك تريد أن تتركها بلا حماية عن طريق قطع الأموال العسكرية

Do you think that's a good response to Person A's argument?

هل تعتقد أن هذا رد جيد على حجة الشخص «أ»؟



-No, it's not, because Person A didn't suggest cutting military funds nor did they say that they hate their country.

- لا ، ليس كذلك ، لأن الشخص «أ» لم يقترح قطع الأموال العسكرية ولم يقول أنه يكره بلدهما

Person B **distorted** Person A's argument to make it easier to attack.

قام الشخص «ب» بتحريف حجة الشخص «أ» ليكون من السهل الهجوم عليها

Now that you know what a straw man is, there's one thing to note, that it is usually not **intentional**.

الآن بعد أن عرفت ما هو رجل القش، هناك شيء يجب عليك ملاحظته، وهو أنه عادة ما يكون غير مقصود.

Sometimes people just misunderstand something that you say.

في بعض الأحيان يسيء الناس فهم شيء ما تقوله.

A good way to respond if you're faced with a straw man argument, is to simply point it out by saying something like:

طريقة جيدة للإجابة إذا كنت ووجهت بحجة رجل قش، وهي ببساطة توضيح ذلك بأن تقول شيئاً مثل:

"I didn't make that argument, you're attacking an argument that I didn't make.

هذه ليست الحجة التي قمت بها، أنت تهاجم حجة لم أقم بها

Let me **restate** the argument that I actually did make"

دعني أعيد توضيح الحجة التي قمت بها

and then then **restate** your argument.

ثم أعد صياغة حجتك.

What do you think?

ما رأيك؟

Have you had a similar conversation with someone recently?

هل أجريت محادثة مماثلة مع شخص مؤخراً؟

Let me know what you think in the comments below.

قولوا لي رأيكم في التعليقات بالأسفل



## Enroll

يتم تقييده / يتم ادراج اسمه

He wanted to **enroll** in the faculty of commerce at Cairo University.

أراد أن يقيد نفسه في كلية التجارة بجامعة القاهرة

## Sophomore

طالب في السنة الثانية لدراسته

He had the most difficulty during his **sophomore** year.

واجه أكثر صعوبة خلال سنته الثانية.

He was born on the 14th of May, 1984, in New York. He was born into a well-educated family and developed an interest in computer programming at a young age. You might know him from his most famous creation, the largely used social media website, Facebook.

That is Mark Zuckerberg. At the age of 12, he built a software program that he called "ZuckNet" that allowed all the computers between their house and his father's dental office to communicate with each other.

Once his parents noticed his early success, they got him a computer programming tutor while he was still in high school, and they enrolled him in a prep school in New Hampshire. After graduating from prep school, Zuckerberg **enrolled** at Harvard University at which he quickly became known as the go-to computer programmer on campus. By his **sophomore** year, he had already built two other programs. Later on, Zuckerberg and his friends partnered up to create what we now know as Facebook. But that's a story for another day.





He was born on the 14th of May, 1984, in New York.

ولد في 14 مايو 1984 في نيويورك

He was born into a well-educated family and developed an interest in computer programming at a young age.

ولد في عائلة متعلمة وطور اهتمام ببرمجة الكمبيوتر في سن مبكرة.

You might know him from his most famous creation, the largely used social media website, Facebook.

قد تعرفه من أشهر ابتكاراته، وهو موقع التواصل الاجتماعي الأكثر استخداماً ، الفيسبوك.

That is Mark Zuckerberg.

هذا هو مارك زوكيربرغ.

At the age of 12, he built a software program that he called «ZuckNet» that allowed all the computers between their house and his father's dental office to communicate with each other.

في سن الثانية عشرة ، قام ببناء برنامج حاسوبي أطلق عليه اسم «ZuckNet» يسمح لجميع أجهزة الكمبيوتر بين منزلهم ومكتب أبيه لطلب الأسنان بالتواصل مع بعضهم البعض.

Once his parents noticed his early success, they got him a computer programming tutor while he was still in high school, and they **enrolled** him in a prep school in New Hampshire.

بمجرد أن لاحظ والديه نجاحه المبكر، احضروا له مدرس لبرمجة الكمبيوتر بينما كان لا يزال في المدرسة الثانوية ، وألّقوه بمدرسة تحضيرية في نيو هامبشاير

After graduating from prep school, Zuckerberg **enrolled** at Harvard University at which he quickly became known as the go-to computer programmer on campus.

بعد تخرجه من المدرسة التحضيرية، التحق زوكيربرغ بجامعة هارفارد حيث أصبح يُعرف باسم مبرمج الكمبيوتر الذي يذهب إلى الحرم الجامعي.

By his **sophomore** year, he had already built two other programs.

بحلول سنته الثانية، كان قد بنى برمجيين آخرين.



Later on, Zuckerberg and his friends partnered up to create what we now know as Facebook.

في وقت لاحق ، تعاون زوكربيرج وأصدقاؤه لإنشاء ما نعرفه الآن باسم فيسبوك.

But that's a story for another day.

لكن هذه قصة لليوم آخر.



## Conception

بداية / ولادة

He directed the project from conception to completion.

قام بتجيئه المشروع من بدايته حتى اكتماله.

## Credited with

ينسب له فضل عمل شيء

He's credited with creating the first computer.

له الفضل في إنشاء أول جهاز كمبيوتر.

## Conflict

نزاع

I don't want to be a part of your conflict.

لا أريد أن أكون طرف في تزاعكم.

## Prompt

يبحث / يدفع

The new evidence prompted an investigation.

دفععت الأدلة الجديدة التحقيق



Today we'll talk about one of the most widely known tech companies to date. Early on after its conception, it produced one of the 3 computers credited with creating the home computer market. Until that point, computers were not accessible to the average consumer. 1977 was the first time they were marketed to consumers as affordable and accessible computers that were intended for the use of a single nontechnical user.



That company is Apple. It was originally founded by Steve Jobs and Steve Wozniak and was managed by them until Steve Jobs was forced out of Apple due to management conflicts in 1985. Steve Jobs returned to Apple and stepped in as CEO in 1997. Apple first introduced the iPod which prompted them to start focusing more on creating software for personal digital devices, later leading to the introduction of the first iPhone in 2007. Until today, Apple has manufactured 11 different generations of iPhone as it became one of the most widely used smartphones to date. The iPhone made Apple become one of the most valued companies world wide.

What do you think? Do you use an Apple device? Let me know in the comments below.

Today we'll talk about one of the most widely known tech companies to date.

ستتحدث اليوم عن واحدة من أشهر شركات التكنولوجيا حتى الآن

Early on after its conception, it produced one of the 3 computers credited with creating the home computer market.

في وقت مبكر بعد بدايتها، أنتجت أحد أجهزة الكمبيوتر الثلاثة التي يُنسب إليها إنشاء سوق أجهزة الكمبيوتر المترتبة

Until that point, computers were not accessible to the average consumer.

حتى تلك اللحظة، لم تكن الأجهزة الحاسوبية في متناول المستهلك العادي

1977 was the first time they were marketed to consumers as affordable and



accessible computers that were intended for the use of a single nontechnical user.

كانت 1977 هي المرة الأولى التي يتم فيها تسويقها للمستهلكين كجهاز كمبيوتر ميسور التكلفة وفي المتناول وكانت مخصصة للمستخدم الغير تقني

That company is Apple. It was originally founded by Steve Jobs and Steve Wozniak and was managed by them until Steve Jobs was forced out of Apple due to management conflicts in 1985.

تلك الشركة هي شركة آبل. تأسست في الأصل من قبل ستيف جوبز ووزنياك وتم إدارتها من قبلهما حتى أجبر ستيف جوبز على الخروج من آبل بسبب نزاعات إدارية في عام 1985

Steve Jobs returned to Apple and stepped in as CEO in 1997.

عاد ستيف جوبز إلى شركة آبل وأخذ منصب الرئيس التنفيذي في عام 1997

Apple first introduced the iPod which prompted them to start focusing more on creating software for personal digital devices, later leading to the introduction of the first iPhone in 2007.

قدمت آبل لأول مرة جهاز iPod الذي دفعها إلى البدء في التركيز بشكل أكبر على إنشاء برامج للأجهزة الرقمية الشخصية، مما أدى لاحقاً إلى تقديم أول جهاز iPhone في عام 2007.

Until today, Apple has manufactured 11 different generations of iPhone as it became one of the most widely used smartphones to date.

حتى اليوم ، قامت آبل بتصنيع 11 جيلاً مختلفاً من iPhone وأصبحت واحدة من أكثر الهواتف الذكية استخداماً على نطاق واسع حتى الآن.

The iPhone made Apple become one of the most valued companies worldwide. جعل iPhone آبل من أعلى الشركات قيمةً في جميع أنحاء العالم.

What do you think?

ما رأيك؟

Do you use an Apple device?

هل تستخدم جهاز آبل؟

Let me know in the comments below.

قولوا لي رأيكم في التعليقات بالأسفل.



## Extraordinary

استثنائي

He's well known for his extraordinary talents.

إنه معروف بمواهبه الاستثنائية.

## Lunar Calendar

تقويم قمري

Lunar calendar systems are dependent on the observation of the moon.

تعتمد أنظمة التقويم القمري على مراقبة القمر.

## Tentative

تجريبي / غير مؤكد / أولي

We can make tentative plans for now, and I'll follow up with you on them.

يمكنا وضع خطط أولية في الوقت الحالي، وسأتابعها معك.

## Migratory Movement

حركة الهجرة

Many bird species are dependent on migratory movement rather than settlement.

تعتمد العديد من أنواع الطيور على حركة الهجرة بدلاً من الاستقرار/الاستيطان.



## Gregorian Calendar

التقويم الميلادي

The Gregorian Calendar is more widely used than the Lunar Calendar.

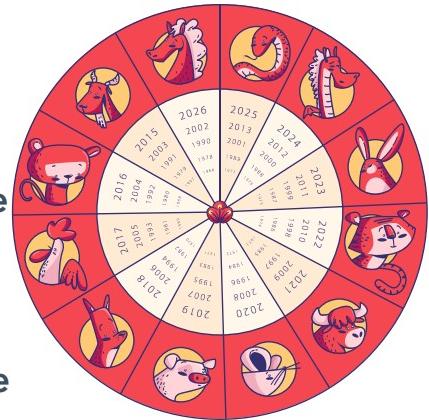
التقويم الميلادي يستخدم على نطاق أكبر من التقويم القمري.

One of the extraordinary Chinese customs that can surprise you is the Chinese New Year celebration. While you might be thinking -everyone celebrates the new year, what's so different about China when it comes to that? Well, unlike most countries, the Chinese celebrate the new year according to their own Lunar Calendar. Due to that, there's really no specific date for the celebration. Much like the Islamic Calendar, tentative lunar observations are made to determine the time for certain events, in this case, the Chinese New Year.

Did you know that the Chinese New Year produces the largest migratory movement in the world per year? The Chinese travel to their hometowns to reunite with their families and thus spend this traditional festival together.

On top of the celebration of Chinese Lunar New year, before the introduction of the Gregorian Calendar to China in 1911, Chinese people used to celebrate only Lunar Calendar birthdays. Nowadays, it is more common to observe the Gregorian calendar birthdays in China. However, the elderly and people who are born in the countryside are still used to celebrating Lunar Calendar birthdays.

What do you think? Did you know about the Chinese Lunar Calendar and New Year celebration? Let me know in the comments below.





One of the extraordinary Chinese customs that can surprise you is the Chinese New Year celebration.

واحدة من العادات الصينية الاستثنائية التي يمكن أن تفاجئك هي احتفال العام الصيني الجديد

While you might be thinking -everyone celebrates the new year, what's so different about China when it comes to that?

بينما قد تفك أن الجميع يحتفلون بالعام الجديد ، ما هو الاختلاف في الصين عندما يتعلق الأمر بذلك؟

Well, unlike most countries, the Chinese celebrate the new year according to their own Lunar Calendar.

حسناً، على عكس معظم البلدان، يحتفل الصينيون بالعام الجديد وفقاً للتقويم قمري خاص بهم

Due to that, there's really no specific date for the celebration.

وبناءً على ذلك، لا يوجد تاريخ محدد للاحتفال

Much like the Islamic Calendar, tentative lunar observations are made to determine the time for certain events, in this case, the Chinese New Year.

مثل التقويم الإسلامي، يتم إجراء مراقبات مبدئية على القمر لتحديد الوقت المناسب لأحداث معينة، في هذه الحالة، السنة الصينية الجديدة

Did you know that the Chinese New Year produces the largest migratory movement in the world per year?

هل تعلم أن السنة الصينية الجديدة تنتج أكبر حركة هجرة في العالم سنوياً؟

The Chinese travel to their hometowns to reunite with their families and thus spend this traditional festival together.

يسافر الصينيون إلى بلداتهم لجمع شملهم مع أسرهم وبالتالي يقضون هذا المهرجان التقليدي معاً

On top of the celebration of Chinese Lunar New year, before the introduction of the Gregorian Calendar to China in 1911, Chinese people used to celebrate only Lunar Calendar birthdays.

بالإضافة للاحتفال بالسنة القمرية الصينية الجديدة، قبل دخول التقويم الميلادي إلى الصين في عام 1911، اعتاد الصينيون الاحتفال بأعياد الميلاد بالتقويم القمري فقط



Nowadays, it is more common to observe the Gregorian calendar birthdays in China.

في الوقت الحاضر، من الشائع ملاحظة أعياد ميلاد التقويم الميلادي في الصين

However, the elderly and people who are born in the countryside are still used to celebrating Lunar Calendar birthdays.

بالرغم من ذلك، لا يزال كبار السن والأشخاص المولودون في الريف معتادون على الاحتفال بأعياد ميلاد التقويم القمري

What do you think?

ما رأيك؟

Did you know about the Chinese Lunar Calendar and New Year celebration?

هل كنت تعلم عن التقويم القمري الصيني والاحتفال بالعام الجديد؟

Let me know in the comments below.

قولوا لي في التعليقات بالأسفل



## Saliva

لعاب

Snake's venom is modified **saliva** delivered through the fangs.

سم الثعبان هو لعاب معدل يتم نقله عن طريق الأناب.

## Rib

ضلوع

Slow cooked **ribs** have extremely tender meat.

الأضلاع المطبوخة ببطء تحتوي على لحم طري للغاية.

## Lobster

سرطان البحر

**Lobsters** can grow up to four feet long.

يمكن أن ينمو سرطان البحر حتى أربعة أقدام.

## Arachnids

العنكبوتيات / الحيوانات العنكبوتية

**Arachnids** have eight legs.

لدي الحيوانات العنكبوتية ثمانية أرجل.



## Equate

يساوي / يعادل

The taste of fresh juice doesn't **equate** with the taste of artificial flavored juice.

مذاق العصير الطازج لا يساوي مذاق العصير ذو النكهة الاصطناعية.

## Amplification

تضخيم

Even without **amplification**, her voice reaches to the farthest corners.

حتى بدون تضخيم، يصل صوتها إلى أبعد الزوايا.

## Stimulated Emission

الانبعاث المستحدث/محفزاً

Lasers use **stimulated emission** to produce light.

يستخدم الليزر انبعاثاً محفزاً لإنتاج الضوء.





Did you know that 11% of people are left-handed?

Did you know that unless food is mixed with **saliva** you can't taste it?

Did you know that 8% of people have an extra **rib**?

Did you know that 85% of plant life is found in the ocean?

Did you know that **lobsters'** blood is colorless but when exposed to oxygen it turns blue?

Did you know that **dreamt** is the only word that ends in "mt"?

Did you know that spiders are **arachnids** and not insects?

Did you know that the sentence "the quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog" uses every letter in the English alphabet?

Did you know that all the blinking in one day **equates** to having your eyes closed for 30 minutes?

Did you know that lightning strikes the Earth 100 times every second? That's about 8 million times per day.

Did you know that the word **laser** stands for "Light Amplification by **Stimulated Emission of Radiation**"?

Did you know that **french fries** are originally from Belgium?

Did you know that the number 13 is considered unlucky in some regions around the world?

What do you think? Did you say "iKnow" throughout today's episode? Let me know in the comments below.





**Did you know that 11% of people are left-handed?**

هل تعلم أن 11% من الناس عُسر؟

**Did you know that unless food is mixed with **saliva** you can't taste it?**

هل تعلم أنه ما لم يختلط الطعام باللعاب، فلا يمكنك تذوقه؟

**Did you know that 8% of people have an extra **rib**?**

هل تعلم أن 8% من الناس لديهم ضلع إضافي؟

**Did you know that 85% of plant life is found in the ocean?**

هل تعلم أن 85% من الحياة النباتية موجودة في المحيط؟

**Did you know that **lobsters'** blood is colorless but when exposed to oxygen it turns blue?**

هل تعلم أن دم سرطان البحر عديم اللون ولكن عندما يتعرض للأكسجين يتتحول إلى اللون الأزرق؟

**Did you know that **dreamt** is the only word that ends in "mt"?**

هل تعلم أن "Dreamt" هي الكلمة الوحيدة التي تنتهي بـ "mt"؟

**Did you know that spiders are **arachnids** and not insects?**

هل تعلم أن العناكب هي حيوانات عنكبوتية وليس حشرات؟

**Did you know that the sentence "the quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog" uses every letter in the English alphabet?**

هل تعلم أن جملة "the quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog" تستخدم كل حرف في الأبجدية الإنجليزية؟

**Did you know that all the blinking in one day **equates** to having your eyes closed for 30 minutes?**

هل تعلم أن كل الرمش في يوم واحد يعادل إغلاق عينيك لمدة 30 دقيقة؟

**Did you know that lightning strikes the Earth 100 times every second? That's about 8 million times per day.**

هل تعلم أن البرق يضرب الأرض 100 مرة كل ثانية؟ هذا يعادل حوالي 8 مليون مرة في اليوم



Did you know that the word laser stands for “Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation”?

هل تعلم أن كلمة ليزر تعني ”تضخيم الضوء عن طريق ابعاث الإشعاع المحفز“؟

Did you know that french fries are originally from Belgium?

هل تعلم أن البطاطس المقلية أصلها من بلجيكا؟

Did you know that the number 13 is considered unlucky in some regions around the world?

هل تعلم أن الرقم 13 يعتبر مشؤوم في بعض المناطق حول العالم؟

What do you think?

ما رأيك؟

Did you say “iKnow” throughout today’s episode?

هل قلت iKnow أثناء حلقة اليوم؟





## Radical

متطرف / جذري

It became easier to be exposed to **radical** beliefs ever since social media became popular.

أصبح من السهل التعرض للمعتقدات المتطرفة منذ أن أصبحت وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي شائعة

## Prestigious

مرموق (ذو مقام عالي)

Their house is located in one of the most **prestigious** neighborhoods in the country.

يقع منزلهم في واحدة من أرقى الأحياء السكنية في البلدة

## Ambiguous

غامض / مبهم

Sometimes, people get praised simply for saying **ambiguous** statements.

في بعض الأحيان، يتم الإشادة بالناس فقط لقولهم عبارات غامضة

## Heighten

يزداد

Her sense of fear **heightened** as soon as she heard the noise.

ازداد شعورها بالخوف بمجرد سماع الضجيج



## Triumph

انتصار / نجاح

In classic cinematic fashion, good eventually **triumphed** over evil.

بطريقة سينمائية كلاسيكية، انتصر الخير في النهاية على الشر

She was born on the 31st of October 1950 in Baghdad, Iraq and was most well-known for her **radical** designs. In 2004 she became the first woman to be awarded the Pritzker Architecture Prize, the field's most **prestigious** award, to be the first female ever to achieve such an honor.

That is Zaha Hadid. Zaha began her studies at the American University in Beirut, Lebanon, receiving a bachelor's degree in Mathematics.



Zaha's designs were criticized for being **ambiguous**. She got labeled as a "Paper Architect". This impression of her **heightened** when some of her designs were exhibited as works of art in major museums. Zaha's first built project was the "Vitra Fire Station" (1989-1993) in Germany.

Zaha followed up with multiple projects during that period (1989-1999) including the Millennium Dome in Greenwich, London

In 2012, she became Dame Zaha Hadid, after getting appointed as Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire (DME) which is considered the "Most Excellent Order of the British Empire". Her last triumph, before she leaves this world at the age of 65 after a heart attack. Zaha Hadid has carved



her name deep in history with her outstanding architecture and extraordinary accomplishments. People may not know all the hardships she faced to get her name where it stands now, but they, certainly, know that she is a figure worthy of utmost respect.

She was born on the 31st of October 1950 in Baghdad, Iraq and was most well-known for her **radical** designs.

ولدت في 31 أكتوبر 1950 في بغداد بالعراق وكانت مشهورة بتصاميمها المتمردة

In 2004 she became the first woman to be awarded the Pritzker Architecture Prize, the field's most **prestigious** award, to be the first female ever to achieve such an honor.

في عام 2004 أصبحت أول امرأة تحصل على جائزة بريتزكر للهندسة المعمارية، وهي أكثر جائزة مرموقة في ذلك المجال، لكونها أول امرأة تحقق مثل هذا الشرف

That is Zaha Hadid.

هذه هي زها حديد

Zaha began her studies at the American University in Beirut, Lebanon, receiving a bachelor's degree in Mathematics.

بدأت زها دراستها في الجامعة الأمريكية في بيروت لبنان، وحصلت على درجة البكالوريوس في الرياضيات

Zaha's designs were criticized for being **ambiguous**.

تم انتقاد تصاميمها لكونها غامضة

She got labeled as a "Paper Architect".

تم تصنيفها على أنها "مهندسة على الورق"

This impression of her **heightened** when some of her designs were exhibited as works of art in major museums.

ازداد هذا الانطباع عنها عندما عرضت بعض تصاميمها على أنها أعمال فنية في متاحف كبرى.

Zaha's first built project was the "Vitra Fire Station" (1989-1993) in Germany.

كان أول مشروع بني لها هو "محطة إطفاء فيترا" (1989-1993) في ألمانيا



Zaha followed up with multiple projects during that period (1989-1999) including the Millennium Dome in Greenwich, London.

تابعت زها بمشاريع متعددة خلال تلك الفترة (1989-1999) بما في ذلك قبة الألفية في غرينتش لندن

In 2012, she became Dame Zaha Hadid, after getting appointed as Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire (DME) which is considered the "Most Excellent Order of the British Empire".

في عام 2012، أصبحت السيدة زها حديد، بعد أن تم تعيينها كقائدة لأمر الإمبراطورية البريطانية الذي يعتبر "أفضل وسام بالإمبراطورية البريطانية"

Her last triumph, before she leaves this world at the age of 65 after a heart attack.

آخر انتصار لها، قبل أن تغادر هذا العالم في سن 65 بعد نوبة قلبية

Zaha Hadid has carved her name deep in history with her outstanding architecture and extraordinary accomplishments.

زها حديد نحت اسمها عميقاً في التاريخ بهندستها المعمارية الرائعة وإنجازاتها غير العادية

People may not know all the hardships she faced to get her name where it stands now, but they, certainly, know that she is a figure worthy of utmost respect.

قد لا يعرف الناس كل المصاعب التي واجهتها لوضع اسمها بهذه المكانة، لكنهم بالتأكيد يعرفون أنها شخصية تستحق أقصى درجات� الاحترام



## Persuasion

الإقناع

If you wish to run for president, **persuasion** should be a key component of your campaign.

إذا كنت ترغب في الترشح للرئاسة ، يجب أن يكون الإقناع مكوناً رئيسياً في حملتك.

## Endeavor

مسعي

He sacrificed a lot for a risky **endeavor**.

لقد ضحي بالكثير من أجل محاولة محفوفة بالمخاطر

## Knack

براعة / مقدرة خاصة

Successful people usually have a **knack** for convincing others.

عادة ما يكون لدى الأشخاص الناجحون موهبة لإقناع الآخرين

## Diabolical

شيطاني

**Diabolical** results are not always results of intentional planning.

النتائج الشيطانية ليست دائمًا نتاج تحطيم متعمد



## Coercion

إكراه / إجبار

There's no coercion in religion.

لا إكراه في الدين

## Eloquent speech

بلغة الحديث

Eloquent speech can turn the most difficult of situations in your favor.

يمكن أن يحول الكلام البليغ أصعب المواقف لصالحك

**Persuasion** runs through many human **endeavors**. Salespeople persuade people to buy products or services. Politicians persuade people to support and vote for them. In fact, it's pretty hard for us to get anything done at all without some form of **persuasion**.

Anyone can practice the art of **persuasion**. Some people seem to have a **knack** for convincing others to see things their way. However, much like a language, anyone can be fluent at it with the right amount of dedication.

You may wonder why you should bother to learn how to persuade others. You might even consider such an "art" to be **diabolical** or manipulative. But there's one thing to note, there's a fine line between **Persuasion** and Manipulation; Manipulation is coercion through force to get someone to do something that is not in their own interest. **Persuasion** is the art of getting people to do things that are in their own best interest that also benefit you. And the truth is that everyone



فن الإقناع



has, at one point or another, been in a position where they had to persuade someone of something. For instance, most people have to persuade an employer to hire them before they can even begin to work and earn money.

As the prophet Mohammed {PBUH} said: "In some eloquent speech there is magic".

Which means; A person who knows how to speak eloquently can get people to see the world through their own glasses.

**Persuasion** runs through many human **endeavors**. Salespeople persuade people to buy products or services.

الإقناع يتخلل الكثير من المساعي الإنسانية. مندوبو المبيعات يقنعون الناس بشراء المنتجات أو الخدمات.

Politicians persuade people to support and vote for them.

السياسيون يقنعون الناس بدعمهم والتصويت لهم

In fact, it's pretty hard for us to get anything done at all without some form of **persuasion**.

في الواقع، من الصعب جدًا علينا القيام بأي شيء على الإطلاق دون أي شكل للإقناع

Anyone can practice the art of **persuasion**.

يمكن لأي شخص ممارسة فن الإقناع

Some people seem to have a **knack** for convincing others to see things their way.

بعض الناس يبدو أن لديهم موهبة إقناع الآخرين برأية الأشياء من وجهة نظرهم

However, much like a language, anyone can be fluent at it with the right amount of dedication.

ومع ذلك، مثل أي لغة، يمكن لأي شخص أن يجيدها بالكمية المناسبة من التفاني

You may wonder why you should bother to learn how to persuade others.

فن الإقناع



قد تتساءل لماذا عليك أن تكلف نفسها عناء تعلم كيفية إقناع الآخرين

You might even consider such an «art» to be **diabolical** or manipulative.

بل قد تعتبر هذا «الفن» شيطانياً أو متلاعباً

But there's one thing to note, there's a fine line between **Persuasion** and **Manipulation**;

ولكن هناك شيء واحد يجب ملاحظته ، هناك خط رفيع بين الإقناع والتلاعب؛

Manipulation is coercion through force to get someone to do something that is not in their own interest.

التلاعب هو الإكراه من خلال القهر لجعل شخص ما يفعل شيئاً لا يخدم مصلحته

**Persuasion** is the art of getting people to do things that are in their own best interest that also benefit you.

الإقناع هو فن جعل الناس يفعلون أشياء في مصلحتهم الخاصة والتي تفيده أيضًا

And the truth is that everyone has, at one point or another, been in a position where they had to persuade someone of something.

والحقيقة هي أن الجميع، في مرحلة أو أخرى، كانوا في وضع كان عليهم فيه إقناع شخص ما بشيء ما

For instance, most people have to persuade an employer to hire them before they can even begin to work and earn money.

على سبيل المثال، يجب على معظم الناس إقناع صاحب العمل بتوظيفهم قبل أن يتمكنوا حتى من بدء العمل وكسب المال

As the prophet Mohammed {PBUH} said: "In some eloquent speech there is magic".

كما قال رسول الله محمد صلى الله عليه وسلم: «إن من البيان لسحرا»

Which means; A person who knows how to speak eloquently can get people to see the world through their own glasses.

أي أنه يمكن للشخص الذي يعرف كيف يتحدث ببلغة أن يجعل الناس يرون العالم من خلال نظرته الخاصة



## Khedive

الخديوي

“**Khedive**” is the title of the ruler of Egypt under the Ottoman umbrella.

«الخديوي» هو لقب حاكم مصر تحت مظلة الحكم العثماني

## Veiled

محجب / خفي

The report makes **veiled** references to his criminal activities.

يشير التقرير بشكل مستتر إلى أنشطته الإجرامية

## Peasant

فللاح / ريفي

Under Muhammad Ali Pasha's rule, **peasants** did not have the right to own their land.

تحت حكم محمد علي باشا، لم يكن للفلاحين حق ملكية أراضيهم

## Lantern

فانوس

In the past, people used **lanterns** in the dark.

في الماضي كان الناس يستخدمون الفوانيس في الظلام





## Hammered copper

نحاس مطروق

Hammered copper can be used to make sculptures.

يمكن استخدام النحاس المطروق لصنع التماثيل

## Commemorate

إحياء ذكرى

The 6<sup>th</sup> of October is commemorated each year with a national holiday.

يتم الاحتفال بـ 6 أكتوبر كل عام بعطلة وطنية

## Abolition

إلغاء / إبطال شيء

The abolition of slavery is a noble cause.

إن إلغاء العبودية قضية نبيلة

## Emblem

شعار / رمز

The flag is the emblem of our nation.

العلم هو شعار أمتنا





In the late 1860s, the French sculptor Frédéric Bartholdi approached Isma'il Pasha, Khedive of Egypt and proposed a project named "Egypt Carrying the Light to Asia", also known as "Progress Carrying the Light to Asia" at the entrance to the Suez Canal featuring a veiled Egyptian peasant woman holding a lantern. The project was declined due to the expensive cost and the statue was never constructed.

The Port Said Lighthouse was built instead, by François Coignet in 1869.

Around 1865, as the American Civil War came to an end, the French historian Edouard de Laboulaye proposed that France create a statue to give to the United States.

Bartholdi was inspired by Laboulaye's comment and later on created the statue itself out of sheets of hammered copper, while Alexandre-Gustave Eiffel, the man behind the famed Eiffel Tower, designed the statue's steel framework, unveiling the statue in 1886.

The statue was originally intended to commemorate the abolition of slavery, and later became a symbol of celebration for immigrants.

Today, the monument draws 4.5 million visitors a year and is the most widely known American emblem worldwide.

What do you think? Did you know about the history of the Statue of Liberty? Let me know in the comments below..



In the late 1860s, the French sculptor Frédéric Bartholdi approached Isma'il Pasha, Khedive of Egypt

في أواخر ستينيات القرن التاسع عشر، تقرب النحات الفرنسي فريديريك بارتولدي إلى إسماعيل باشا خديوي مصر

and proposed a project named "Egypt Carrying the Light to Asia", also known as "Progress Carrying the Light to Asia" at the entrance to the Suez Canal featuring a veiled Egyptian peasant woman holding a lantern.

واقتراح مشروعًاً بعنوان «مصر تحمل الضوء إلى آسيا» ، والمعروف أيضًا باسم «التقدم يحمل الضوء إلى آسيا» عند مدخل قناة السويس يعرض امرأة فلاحية مصرية محجبة تحمل فانوس

The project was declined due to the expensive cost and the statue was never constructed.

تم رفض المشروع بسبب التكلفة الباهظة ولم يتم بناء التمثال

The Port Said Lighthouse was built instead, by François Coignet in 1869.

تم بناء منارة بورسعيد بدلاً من ذلك، بواسطة فرانسوا كوانيه في عام 1869

Around 1865, as the American Civil War came to an end, the French historian Edouard de Laboulaye proposed that France create a statue to give to the United States.

حوالي عام 1865، مع انتهاء الحرب الأهلية الأمريكية، اقترح المؤرخ الفرنسي إدوارد دو لابولاي أن تنشئ فرنسا تمثالاً للتقدم إلى الولايات المتحدة

Bartholdi was inspired by Laboulaye's comment and later on created the statue itself out of sheets of hammered copper

أُلهم بارتولدي بتعليق لابولاي وبعد ذلك أنشأ التمثال نفسه من صفائح نحاس مطروق

While Alexandre-Gustave Eiffel, the man behind the famed Eiffel Tower, designed the statue's steel framework, unveiling the statue in 1886.

بينما صمم ألكسندر جوستاف إيفل، الرجل خلف برج إيفل الشهير الهيكلي للتمثال وكشف التمثال عام 1886





The statue was originally intended to **commemorate** the abolition of slavery, and later became a symbol of celebration for immigrants.

كان القصد من التمثال في الأصل إحياء ذكرى إلغاء العبودية، وأصبح لاحقاً رمزاً احتفالاً للمهاجرين

Today, the monument draws 4.5 million visitors a year and is the most widely known American **emblem** worldwide.

اليوم يجذب النصب 4.5 مليون زائر سنوياً وهو الشعار الأمريكي الأكثر شهرة على مستوى العالم

What do you think?

ما رأيك؟

Did you know about the history of the Statue of Liberty?

هل كنت تعلم عن تاريخ تمثال الحرية؟

Let me know in the comments below.

قولوا لي في التعليقات بالأأسفل





## Curdle

يتختّر

Cheese is made by **curdling** milk.

تصنع الجبنة عن طريق تختّر اللبن.

## Consecutive

على التوالي / متّعاقب

The boxer couldn't bear the **consecutive** hits he received.

لم يتمكن الملاكم من تحمل الضربات المتتالية التي تلقاها.

## Approximately

تقريباً

The recipe requires **approximately** 2 spoons of brown sugar.

تنطلب الوصفة حوالي ملعقتين من السكر البني.

Did you know that all insects have 6 legs?

Did you know that a giraffe can clean its ears with its 50 cm tongue?

Did you know that fire usually moves faster uphill than downhill?

Did you know that camel's milk doesn't **curdle**?



Did you know that elephants are the only mammal that can't jump?

Did you know that a duck can't walk without bobbing its head?

Did you know that an average person will spend about 25 years asleep?

Did you know that 'Bookkeeper' and 'bookkeeping' are the only 2 words in the English language with three **consecutive** double letters?

Did you know that the word 'Strengths' is the longest word in the English language with just one vowel?

Did you know that a group of rhinos are called a crash?

Did you know that a group of owls are called a parliament?

Did you know that white cats with blue eyes are usually deaf?

Did you know that The Great Wall of China is **approximately** 6,430 Km long?

What do you think? Did you say "iKnow" throughout today's episode? Let me know in the comments below.



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قولوا لي في التعليقات بالأسفل





## Hypothetical

افتراضياً

The study was based on a **hypothetical** idea.

استندت الدراسة على فكرة افتراضية.

## Vial

قارورة

He filled the vial with a chemical substance.

ملأ القارورة بمادة كيميائية.

## Radioactive

مشع / إشعاعي

Some of the elements used in the lab are **radioactive**.

بعض العناصر المستخدمة في المختبر مشعة.

## Decay

يتحلل / يتدهور

Organic materials **decay** rapidly, especially in hot climates like Egypt's.

تتحلل المواد العضوية بسرعة، خاصة في المناخات الحارة مثل مناخ مصر.





## Relay mechanism

آلية تتابع

He used a **relay mechanism** for his alarm clock.

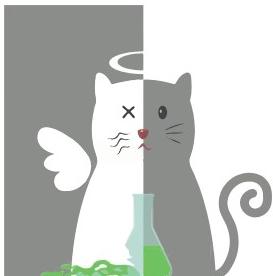
استخدم آلية متابعة للساعة المنبهة الخاصة به.

## Organism

كائن حي

Life on earth is composed of various living **organisms**.

تضم الحياة على الأرض كائنات حية مختلفة.



Erwin Schrödinger was born in 1887 in Vienna, and was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1933. He is most known for his work in quantum theory, particularly about his thought experiment involving a cat.

Schrödinger's cat is a **hypothetical** experiment in which a living cat is placed into a steel chamber along with a hammer, a **vial** of acid and a very small amount of **radioactive** substance. If even a single atom of the **radioactive** substance **decays** during the test period, a **relay mechanism** will trip the hammer, which will in turn, break the poisonous gas **vial** and cause the cat to die.



One study claims that until the chamber is observed, the cat is both dead and alive at the same time.

Of course, Schrödinger claimed, that was ridiculous. Because it is impossible for an **organism** to be simultaneously alive and dead at the same time. While many people incorrectly assume Schrödinger supported the premise behind the thought experiment, he really didn't. His entire point was that it was impossible.

While it is true that modern experiments have revealed that even though that doesn't work with large living **organisms** like cats, it does work for tiny things like electrons, meaning that they can exist in two states at the same time.

What do you think? Have you heard of Schrodinger's cat before? Let me know in the comments below.

---

Erwin Schrödinger was born in 1887 in Vienna, and was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1933.

ولد إرلين شروdingر عام 1887 في فيينا وحصل على جائزة نوبل في الفيزياء عام 1933.

He is most known for his work in quantum theory, particularly about his thought experiment involving a cat.

وهو معروف بعمله في نظرية الكم، خاصة دول تجربته الفكرية التي ترتبط بقطة.

Schrödinger's cat is a famous **hypothetical** experiment in which a living cat is placed into a steel chamber along with a hammer, a **vial** of acid and a very small amount of **radioactive** substance.

قطة شروdingر هي تجربة افتراضية شهيرة يتم فيها وضع قطة حية في غرفة فولاذية جنباً إلى جنب مع مطرقة وقارورة من الحمض وكمية صغيرة جداً من مادة مشعة.



If even a single atom of the radioactive substance **decays** during the test period, a **relay mechanism** will trip the hammer, which will in turn, break the poisonous gas vial and cause the cat to die.

إذا تحللت ذرة واحدة من المادة المشعة خلال فترة الاختبار، فستقوم آلية التتابع بإسقاط المطرقة، والتي بدورها ستكسر قارورة الغاز السامة وتتسبب في موت القطة.

One study claims that until the inside of the chamber is observed, the cat is both dead and alive at the same time.

تدعي إحدى الدراسات أنه حتى يتم معاينة الغرفة من الداخل، تكون القطة ميتة وحية في نفس الوقت.

Of course, Schrödinger claimed, that was ridiculous.

بالطبع ادعى شروденجر أن ذلك كان سخيفاً.

Because it is impossible for an **organism** to be simultaneously alive and dead at the same time.

لأنه من المستحيل للكائن الحي أن يكون على قيد الحياة وميت في نفس الوقت.

While many people incorrectly assume Schrödinger supported the premise behind the thought experiment, he really didn't. His entire point was that it was impossible.

يبينما يفترض الكثيرون من الناس بشكل غير صحيح أن شروденجر دعم الفرضية الكامنة وراء التجربة الفكرية، إلا أنه لم يفعل ذلك حقاً. كانت وجهة نظره بالكامل أنها مستحيلة.

While it is true that modern experiments have revealed that even though that doesn't work with large living **organisms** like cats, it does work for tiny things like electrons, meaning that they can exist in two states at the same time.

في حين أنه من الصحيح أن التجارب الحديثة كشفت أنه على الرغم من أن هذا لا يعمل مع الكائنات الحية الكبيرة مثل القطط، إلا أنه يعمل مع الأشياء صغيرة مثل الإلكترونات، مما يعني أنها يمكن أن توجد في هاتين في نفس الوقت.



### Hypothesis

فرضية (تفسير أو تخمين بدون أي دليل يثبتها أو تجارب تدعمها)

- He's good at making **hypotheses**, but when it comes to providing evidence, he's nowhere to be seen.  
إنه جيد في وضع الفرضيات، ولكن عندما يتعلق الأمر بتقديم الأدلة، فإنه من الصعب العثور عليه.
- I told you, Aristarchus' **hypothesis** makes no sense  
أخبرتك أن فرضية أرسطورخس غير منطقية.

### Theory

نظريّة (مبنيّة على حقائق)

- The **theory** of relativity is supported by many scientists.  
نظريّة النسبية مدرومة من قبل العديد من العلماء.
- It's a **theory** that attempts to explain how change works.  
إنها نظرية تحاول شرح كيفية عمل التغيير.

### Premise

فرضية (يتم بناء عليها جدال أو وجهة نظر)

- Stop making arguments based on false **premises**.  
توقف عن تقديم الحجج على أساس مقدمات خاطئة.
- Your major **premise** was based on a faulty assumption.  
استندت فرضيّتك الرئيسيّة على افتراض خاطئ.





## Infrared

الأشعة تحت الحمراء

The human eye cannot see **infrared** light.

عين الإنسان لا يمكنها رؤية الأشعة تحت الحمراء.

## Ultraviolet

الأشعة فوق البنفسجية

A sunblock cream can help prevent damage from **ultraviolet** light exposure.

يمكن أن يساعد كريم واقي للشمس في منع الضرر الناتج عن التعرض للأشعة فوق البنفسجية.

Did you know that an ostrich's eye is bigger than its brain?

Did you know that the most commonly used letter in the English alphabet is E?

Did you know that goldfish can see both **infrared** and **ultraviolet** light?

Did you know that cats spend 66% of their life asleep?

Did you know that honey is the only natural food which never spoils?

Did you know that Coca-Cola originally contained cocaine?

Did you know that if you add up all the numbers from 1 to 100 consecutively ( $1 + 2 + 3 \dots$ ) it totals 5050?

Did you know that an octopus pupil is rectangular?

Did you know that rubber bands last longer when kept refrigerated?

Did you know that the opposite sides of a six-sided die always



هل تعلم 3



adds up to 7?

Did you know that there are more chickens than people?

Did you know that the doorbell was invented in 1831?

Did you know that more people are allergic to cows' milk than any other food?

What do you think?

Did you say "iKnow" throughout today's episode?

Let me know in the comments below.

---

Did you know that an ostrich's eye is bigger than its brain?

هل تعلم أن عين النعامة أكبر من مخها؟

Did you know that the most commonly used letter in the English alphabet is E?

هل تعلم أن الحرف الأكثر استخداماً في الأبجدية الإنجليزية هو E؟

Did you know that goldfish can see both infrared and ultraviolet light?

هل تعلم أن السمك الذهبي يمكنه رؤية كل من الأشعة تحت الحمراء والأشعة فوق البنفسجية؟

Did you know that cats spend 66% of their life asleep?

هل تعلم أن القطط تقضي 66% من حياتها نائمة؟

Did you know that honey is the only natural food which never spoils?

هل تعلم أن العسل هو الغذاء الطبيعي الوحيد الذي لا يفسد؟

Did you know that Coca-Cola originally contained cocaine?

هل تعلم أن الكوكاولا كانت تحتوي في الأصل على الكوکابین؟

Did you know that if you add up all the numbers from 1 to 100 consecutively (1 + 2 + 3...) it totals 5050?

هل تعلم أنه إذا قمت بجمع كل الأرقام من 1 إلى 100 على التوالي (1 + 2 + 3 + ... ) يبلغ الإجمالي 5050؟



**Did you know that an octopus pupil is rectangular?**

هل تعلم أن بؤبؤ عين الأخطبوط مستطيل؟

**Did you know that rubber bands last longer when kept refrigerated?**

هل تعلم أن الأربطة المطاطية تدوم لفترة أطول عند حفظها في الثلاجة؟

**Did you know that the opposite sides of a six-sided die always adds up to 7?**

هل تعلم أن الجوانب المقابلة للنرد ذا الجوانب الستة يكون إجماليها دائماً 7؟

**Did you know that there are more chickens than people?**

هل تعلم أن هناك دجاج أكثر من الناس؟

**Did you know that the doorbell was invented in 1831?**

هل تعلم أن جرس الباب اخترع عام 1831؟

**Did you know that more people are allergic to cows' milk than any other food?**

هل تعلم أن المزيد من الناس لديهم حساسية من حليب الأبقار أكثر من أي طعام آخر؟

**What do you think?**

ما رأيك؟

**Did you say "iKnow" throughout today's episode?**

هل قلت "iKnow" أثناء حلقة اليوم؟

**Let me know in the comments below.**

قولوا لي في التعليقات بالأسفل.





## Polymath

شخص موسوعي (شخص لديه العلم في الكثير من المجالات)

As a polymath, his research includes many fields.

كشخص موسوعي، يتضمن بحثه العديد من المجالات.

## Algorithm

خوارزمية / لوغاريتم

An Algorithm is a set of rules to be followed in calculations or other problem-solving operations.

الخوارزمية هي مجموعة من القواعد التي يجب اتباعها في العمليات الحسابية أو العمليات الأخرى لحل المسائل

## Astronomer

عالم فلك

He spent most of his career as a mathematical astronomer

قضى معظم حياته المهنية كعالم فلك رياضي

## Astrologer

عالم تنجيم / فُنجم

As an Astrologer, he spends most of his time tracking the position of the stars.

بصفته منجماً، يقضي معظم وقته في تتبع موقع النجوم.



## Geographer

عالم جغرافي

He presented many researches as a Geographer.

قدم العديد من الأبحاث كجغرافي.

## Caliphate

خلافة

Under the Caliphate of Harun al-Rashid the legendary library "Baghdad's House of Wisdom" was established.

تحت خلافة هارون الرشيد تأسست المكتبة الأسطورية "بيت الحكمة في بغداد".

## Compendious

مختصر

Students have to study a compendious text about basic mathematics.

يجب على الطالب دراسة نص موجز عن الرياضيات الأساسية.



He was born in 780 and died 850. He was a Muslim polymath whose major works introduced Arabic Numerals and the concepts of Algebra.

His name inspired the latinized words Algorithm and Algebra. As a polymath, he was a mathematician, astronomer, astrologer and geographer.

He spent his life in Baghdad where he worked as a scholar at the "House of Wisdom" under the caliphate Al-Ma'mun the son of Harun al-Rashid.

That is Muhammad ibn Musa al-Khwarizmi. His greatest mathematical work "Hisab al-Jabr wa-al-Muqabala" "The Compendious Book on Calculation by Completion and Balancing" is regarded as the foundation and cornerstone of Algebra, Algorithms and modern-day computer science. He also wrote important works in Astronomy, Geography and Astrology which were translated into other languages by the 1200s.

Until this very day, people use algorithms to do addition and long division, principles that are found in Al-Khwarizmi's texts, written about 1200 years ago. His many contributions to scientific development and research are still as relevant as ever in the modern-world.

**He was born in 780 and died 850.**

ولد عام 780 وتوفي 850.

**He was a Muslim polymath whose major works introduced Arabic Numerals and the concepts of Algebra.**

كان مسلم موسوعي قدمت أعماله الرئيسية الأرقام العربية ومفاهيم الجبر.

**His name inspired the latinized words Algorithm and Algebra.**

الكلمات اللاتينية "Algorithm" (الخوارزمية) و "Algebra" (الجبر) استوحيت من اسمه.



As a polymath, he was a mathematician, astronomer, astrologer and geographer.

وباعتباره موسوعياً، فقد كان عالماً في الرياضيات وعلم الفلك والتنجيم والجغرافيا.

He spent his life in Baghdad where he worked as a scholar at the "House of Wisdom" under the caliphate Al-Ma'mun the son of Harun al-Rashid.

أمضى حياته في بغداد حيث عمل كباحث في "بيت الحكمة" في عهد الخليفة المأمون ابن هارون الرشيد.

That is Muhammad ibn Musa al-Khwarizmi.

هذا هو محمد بن موسى الخوارزمي.

His greatest mathematical work "Hisab al-Jabr wa-al-Muqabala" "The Compendious Book on Calculation by Completion and Balancing" is regarded as the foundation and cornerstone of Algebra, Algorithms and modern-day computer science.

أعظم أعماله الرياضية "حساب الجبر والمقابلة" "الكتاب المختصر في الحساب عن طريق الإكمال والموازنة" يعتبر حجر الأساس في الجبر والخوارزميات وعلوم الكمبيوتر الحديثة.

He also wrote important works in Astronomy, Geography and Astrology which were translated into other languages by the 1200s.

كما كتب أعمالاً مهمة في علم الفلك والجغرافيا وعلم التنجيم والتي ترجمت إلى لغات أخرى في القرن الثاني عشر.

Until this very day, people use algorithms to do addition and long division, principles that are found in Al-Khwarizmi's texts, written about 1200 years ago.

حتى يومنا هذا، يستخدم الناس الخوارزميات للقيام بعمليات الإضافة والقسمة المطولة، وهي مبادئ موجودة في نصوص الخوارزمي، المكتوبة منذ حوالي 1200 عام.

His many contributions to scientific development and research are still as relevant as ever in the modern-world.

لا تزال مساهماته العديدة في التطوير العلمي والبحث ذات صلة في العالم الحديث كما كانت في أي وقت مضى.



## Thanksgiving

عيد الشكر

The Daijosai, or great **thanksgiving** festival, is the most important succession ritual an emperor performs.

الداجوساي، أو عيد الشكر العظيم، هو أهم طقوس الخلافة التي يؤديها الإمبراطور.

## Pardon / Pardon

العفو

He was released from a death sentence by a royal **pardon**.

أطلق سراحه من حكم بالإعدام من قبل عفو ملكي.

## Warrant

مبرر / يبرر

In many people's eyes, his actions did not **warrant** a reaction that severe.

في أعين كثير من الناس ، لا تبرر أفعاله رد بهذه الشدة.

## Obesity

البدانة

**Obesity** affects not just appearance, but disease risk as well.

لا تؤثر السمنة على المظهر فحسب، بل تؤثر أيضًا على عرضة الخطير للأمراض.



# iKnow

## Symbolic

رمزي

There seems to be a **symbolic** pattern in his art.

يبدو أن هناك نمطاً رمزاً في فنه.

## Reasoning

منطق

He questioned the **reasoning** behind the decision.

شكك في المنطق وراء القرار.

## Ritual

طقوس

The main Islamic religious **ritual** is prayer five times a day.

الطقس الديني الإسلامي الرئيسي هو الصلاة.

## Pints

وحدة وزن (= نص لتر)

He had two **pints** of milk.

تناول لتر من الحليب.



# iKnow

## Imperial

إمبراطوري

Britain's **imperial** era is long gone but the consequences are still present.

لقد انتهى عهد الإمبراطورية البريطانية منذ فترة طويلة ، لكن العواقب لا تزال موجودة.

## Atheistic

الحادي / شخص ينكر

Advocating for **atheistic** ideologies is illegal in some countries.

الدعوة إلى الأيديولوجيات الإلحادية غير قانونية في بعض البلدان.

Since the 1940s, US presidents have been presented with a **Thanksgiving** turkey at a special ceremony and, occasionally, have spared the bird's life by officially **pardoning** it. (It's not clear what crime the birds committed in the first place to **warrant a pardon**.) In 1989, George Bush Senior made the turkey **pardon** a permanent part of the ceremony, so it's now an annual event. The happy turkeys are returned to a farm to live out the rest of their lives – which, unfortunately, usually last less than a year, as the birds have been so overfed that they develop heart disease and other **obesity**-related illnesses. And if you're wondering whether there's some deeper meaning or **symbolic reasoning** to this **ritual** – there isn't.

Another strange thing that happens in the US is the practice of using feet and inches, pounds and ounces and **pints** and gallons otherwise known as the "**imperial** system". The **imperial** system was passed to the US



غرائب أمريكا





by Britain, and later modified slightly. The rival metric system was considered **atheistic** by some when it first emerged in the nineteenth century. A paper published in Ohio in the 1880s defended the traditional system as "a just weight and a just measure, which alone are acceptable to the Lord." The US remains the only industrialized country in the world not to have adopted it as the official system of measurement.

What do you think? Did you know about these things? Let me know in the comments below.

Since the 1940s, US presidents have been presented with a **Thanksgiving** turkey at a special ceremony and, occasionally, have spared the bird's life by officially **pardoning** it.

منذ أربعينيات القرن الماضي، عُرض على الرؤساء الأمريكيين ديك رومي لعيد الشكر في احتفال خاص، وأحياناً أنقذوا حياة الطائر بالعفو عنه رسمياً.

(It's not clear what crime the birds committed in the first place to **warrant** a **pardon**.)

(ليس من الواضح ما هي الجريمة التي ارتكبها الطيور في المقام الأول لتبرير العفو).

In 1989, George Bush Senior made the turkey **pardon** a permanent part of the ceremony, so it's now an annual event.

في عام 1989، جعل جورج بوش الأكبر العفو عن الديك الرومي جزءاً دائماً من الحفل، لذا فهو الآن حدث سنوي.

The happy turkeys are returned to a farm to live out the rest of their lives – which, unfortunately, usually last less than a year, as the birds have been so overfed that they develop heart disease and other **obesity**-related illnesses.

يتم إرجاع الديوك الرومي السعيدة إلى المزرعة ليعيشوا بقية حياتهم - والتي للأسف تستمر عادة أقل من عام، حيث يتم الإفراط في إطعام الطيور لدرجة أنها تصاب بأمراض القلب وغيرها من الأمراض المرتبطة بالسمنة.

And if you're wondering whether there's some deeper meaning or **symbolic reasoning** to this **ritual** – there isn't.

وإذا كنت تتساءل عما إذا كان هناك بعض المعنى الأعمق أو المنطق الرمزي لهذا الطقس - فهذا لا يوجد.



Another strange thing that happens in the US is the practice of using feet and inches, pounds and ounces and **pints** and gallons otherwise known as the "**imperial system**".

شيء غريب آخر يحدث في الولايات المتحدة هو ممارسة استخدام القدم والبوصة والرطل والأونص وأنصاف الليترات (pounds) والجالونات المعروفة باسم "النظام الإمبراطوري".

The **imperial** system was passed to the US by Britain, and later modified slightly.

تم تمرير النظام الإمبراطوري إلى الولايات المتحدة من قبل بريطانيا، ثم تم تعديله قليلاً.

The rival metric system was considered **atheistic** by some when it first emerged in the nineteenth century.

اعتبر البعض النظام المترى المتافق إلحادياً عندما ظهر لأول مرة في القرن التاسع عشر.

A paper published in Ohio in the 1880s defended the traditional system as "a just weight and a just measure, which alone are acceptable to the Lord."

دافعت ورقة بحثية نُشرت في أوهايو في ثمانينيات القرن التاسع عشر عن النظام التقليدي على أنه "وزن عادل ومقاييس عادل، وهو وحده مقبول لدى الرب".

The US remains the only industrialized country in the world not to have adopted it as the official system of measurement.

لا تزال الولايات المتحدة الدولة الصناعية الوحيدة في العالم التي لم تعتمده كنظام قياس رسمي.

What do you think? Did you know about these things? Let me know in the comments below.

ما رأيك؟ هل كنت تعلم عن هذه الأشياء؟ قولوا لي أرائكم في التعليقات بالأسفل.



# iKnow

## Epoch

عصر / عهد / حقبة

The end of an **epoch** in the Egyptian history came with the annulment of monarchy.

جاءت نهاية حقبة في التاريخ المصري مع إلغاء الملكية.

## Stature

قامة / مكانة ذات شأن

His great international **stature** remained unchallenged throughout his career.

ظللت مكانته الدولية العظيمة بلا منازع طوال حياته المهنية.

## Enduring

باقي / مستمر

His remaining texts **endured** for centuries.

استمرت نصوصه المتبقية لقرون.

## Extant

موجود

She ended the final **extant** edition of her book four weeks before her death.

أنهت الطبعة المتبقية من كتابها قبل وفاتها بأربعة أسابيع.



## Byzantium

بيزنطة

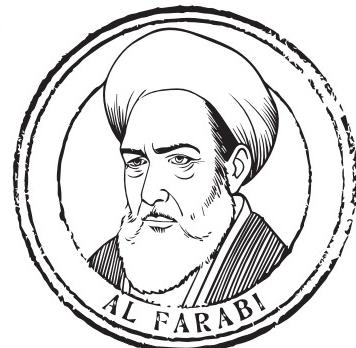
Byzantium became the capital of the ottoman empire, now known as Istanbul.

أصبحت بيزنطة عاصمة الإمبراطورية العثمانية، المعروفة الآن باسم إسطنبول.

Abu Nasr al-Farabi is widely regarded as the founder of philosophy within the Islamic world. Although he had some noteworthy predecessors, such as al-Kindi and al-Razi, he was the first philosopher of his epoch to command the unqualified respect of future generations. Ibn Sina, Ibn Rushd and Musa ben Maimon, all considered many of Alfarabi's themes and left written testimony of their admiration for him. He became known as the "second teacher," that is, second only to Aristotle.

As far as Alfarabi's writings are concerned, we have still discovered less than half of the items listed in medieval catalogues. Nevertheless, the surviving work allows us to appreciate his stature as an original philosopher, whose accomplishments extend across all fields of thought. He wrote enduring works on logic, physics, metaphysics, music, and politics, as well as important commentaries on both Aristotle and Plato.

Little reliable information about Alfarabi's life has survived. The extant sources all date from at least three centuries after his death. He was probably born in what is now Kazakhstan around 870, and died 950. He spent most of his active career, which was largely devoted to teaching, writing, and his studies, in Baghdad. There has been speculation that he also studied in Byzantium, because of his interest in Greek language and thought, but this has





never been verified. He left Baghdad due to political unrest toward the end of his life and may have died in Damascus.

What do you think? Did you know about Al-Farabi? Let me know in the comments below.

---

Abu Nasr al-Farabi is widely regarded as the founder of philosophy within the Islamic world.

يعتبر أبو نصر الفارابي على نطاق واسع مؤسس الفلسفة داخل العالم الإسلامي.

Although he had some noteworthy predecessors, such as al-Kindi and al-Razi, he was the first philosopher of his **epoch** to command the unqualified respect of future generations.

على الرغم من أنه كان لديه بعض الأسلاف الجديرون بالذكر، مثل الكندي والرازي ، فقد كان أول فيلسوف في عصره يحظى بالاحترام المطلق من الأجيال المستقبلية.

Ibn Sina, Ibn Rushd, and Musa ben Maimon, all considered many of Alfarabi's themes and left written testimony of their admiration for him.

نظر ابن سينا وابن رشد وموسى بن ميمون في العديد من مواضيع الفارابي وتركوا شهادات مكتوبة عن إعجابهم به.

He became known as the "second teacher," that is, second only to Aristotle.

أصبح يعرف باسم "المعلم الثاني" ، أي بعد أرسطو فقط.

As far as Alfarabi's writings are concerned, we have discovered less than half of the items listed in medieval catalogues.

وفيما يتعلق بكتابات الفارابي، اكتشفنا أقل من نصف العناوين المدرجة في كتالوجات العصور الوسطى.

Nevertheless, the surviving work allows us to appreciate his **stature** as an original philosopher, whose accomplishments extend across all fields of thought.

ومع ذلك، فإن العمل الباقى يسمح لنا بتقدير مكانته كفيلسوف مبتكر، تمتد إنجازاته عبر جميع مجالات التفكير.



He wrote **enduring** works on logic, physics, metaphysics, music, and politics, as well as important commentaries on both Aristotle and Plato.

كتب أعمالاً مستمرة في المنطق والفيزياء والمنافيزيقيا والموسيقى والسياسة ، بالإضافة إلى تعليقات مهمة على كل من أرسطو وأفلاطون.

Little reliable information about Alfarabi's life has survived.

نجت معلومات قليلة موثوقة عن حياة الفارابي.

The **extant** sources all date from at least three centuries after his death.

تعود المصادر الموجودة جمیعها إلى ما لا يقل عن ثلاثة قرون بعد وفاته.

He was probably born in what is now Kazakhstan around 870, and died in 950.

ربما ولد في ما هو الآن كازاخستان حوالي 870، وتوفي في 950.

He spent most of his active career, which was largely devoted to teaching, writing, and his studies, in Baghdad.

قضى معظم حياته المهنية النشطة والتي كانت مكرسة إلى حد كبير للتدريس والكتابة ودراساته في بغداد.

There has been speculation that he also studied in **Byzantium**, because of his interest in Greek language and thought, but this has never been verified.

كانت هناك تكهنات بأنّه درس أيضاً في بيزنطة، بسبب اهتمامه باللغة والفكر اليوناني ، ولكن لم يتم التحقق من ذلك أبداً.

He left Baghdad due to political unrest toward the end of his life and may have died in Damascus.

غادر بغداد بسبب الاضطرابات السياسية قرب نهاية حياته وربما مات في دمشق.

What do you think? Did you know about Al-Farabi? Let me know in the comments below?

ما رأيك؟ هل كنت تعلم عن الفارابي؟ قولوا لي في التعليقات بالأأسفل.



## Infrared

الأشعة تحت الحمراء

The human eye cannot see **infrared** light.

عين الإنسان لا يمكنها رؤية الأشعة تحت الحمراء.

## Ultraviolet

الأشعة فوق البنفسجية

A sunblock cream can help prevent damage from **ultraviolet** light exposure.

يمكن أن يساعد كريم واقي للشمس في منع الضرر الناتج عن التعرض للأشعة فوق البنفسجية.

Did you know that an ostrich's eye is bigger than its brain?

Did you know that the most commonly used letter in the English alphabet is E?

Did you know that goldfish can see both **infrared** and **ultraviolet** light?

Did you know that cats spend 66% of their life asleep?

Did you know that honey is the only natural food which never spoils?

Did you know that Coca-Cola originally contained cocaine?

Did you know that if you add up all the numbers from 1 to 100 consecutively ( $1 + 2 + 3 \dots$ ) it totals 5050?

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What do you think?

Did you say "iKnow" throughout today's episode?

Let me know in the comments below.

---

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هل تعلم أن العسل هو الغذاء الطبيعي الوحيد الذي لا يفسد؟

Did you know that Coca-Cola originally contained cocaine?

هل تعلم أن الكوكاولا كانت تحتوي في الأصل على الكوکابین؟

Did you know that if you add up all the numbers from 1 to 100 consecutively (1 + 2 + 3...) it totals 5050?

هل تعلم أنه إذا قمت بجمع كل الأرقام من 1 إلى 100 على التوالي (1 + 2 + 3 + ... ) يبلغ الإجمالي 5050؟



**Did you know that an octopus pupil is rectangular?**

هل تعلم أن بؤبؤ عين الأخطبوط مستطيل؟

**Did you know that rubber bands last longer when kept refrigerated?**

هل تعلم أن الأربطة المطاطية تدوم لفترة أطول عند حفظها في الثلاجة؟

**Did you know that the opposite sides of a six-sided die always adds up to 7?**

هل تعلم أن الجوانب المقابلة للنرد ذا الجوانب الستة يكون إجماليها دائماً 7؟

**Did you know that there are more chickens than people?**

هل تعلم أن هناك دجاج أكثر من الناس؟

**Did you know that the doorbell was invented in 1831?**

هل تعلم أن جرس الباب اخترع عام 1831؟

**Did you know that more people are allergic to cows' milk than any other food?**

هل تعلم أن المزيد من الناس لديهم حساسية من حليب الأبقار أكثر من أي طعام آخر؟

**What do you think?**

ما رأيك؟

**Did you say "iKnow" throughout today's episode?**

هل قلت "iKnow" أثناء حلقة اليوم؟

**Let me know in the comments below.**

قولوا لي في التعليقات بالأسفل.





## Doctrine

عقيدة / مذهب

The goals of the party became sacred **doctrines** that cannot be violated or contradicted.

أصبحت أهداف الحزب مذاهب مقدسة لا يمكن اتهاها أو التناقض معها.

## Mercantilism

مذهب تجاري اقتصادي

The rise of Britain can be attributed largely to success-ful and sustained **mercantilism**.

يمكن أن ينسب نهوض بريطانيا إلى حد كبير إلى المذهب التجاري الناجح والمستدام.

## Bottleneck (v)

عنق الزجاجة / يقيّد

The processor is **bottlenecking** his computer's performance.

يقوم المعالج بتقييد أداء جهاز الكمبيوتر الخاص به.





Level

3

# iKnow

Following the last episode, during and after the collapse of the Swedish economy, the main economic **doctrine** that was followed almost everywhere in the world at the time was "**Mercantilism**", which means that every state views itself as being at an economical war with the next, aiming to import as little as possible and export as much as possible while piling up gold and silver. But the problem is, by following that economical system, your economy can only be as big as the amount of gold and silver that you have.

One person who opposed following that system was Nicholas Barbon, he had a different idea. He believed that gold and silver don't have innate value, but whatever their market value is at any point in time. Therefore, instead of stockpiling gold and silver to grow the economy, people should move entirely to paper money.

Another issue with the obligation to have the money tied to the supply of gold and silver was that if you're gonna print out money to loan it to people, you have to have the gold and silver to back it up. And this is what bankers at the time believed to be **bottlenecking** their state's economy. The need for a central bank increased especially because when each bank first started printing out banknotes, they used to have their own special banknote. So, in each state, you would have as many different banknotes as there are banks. Since that wasn't convenient at all, having a central bank to take over the economic function of the state was almost non-negotiable. Which in turn would make each country have a unified banknote of their own instead of having multiple.

But the thing is, having the idea of paper money being good is one thing and actually getting people to believe and trust in dealing with paper money that doesn't have a gold or silver back up, and take paper money at its face value - is a different story. Since for so long, paper money, or banknotes, were always tied to the amount of gold and silver that was at the bank which was called "**the gold standard**". By having a central bank, it would also be easier for people to trust the entire idea of paper





Level  
3

# iKnow

money, especially if the central bank was government owned.

The main problem with having paper money without the gold standard, was if it goes unregulated, meaning that if the central bank at any given time printed out too many banknotes, that would cause inflation, which means that each banknote that's printed, is worth less than the last. That's why people trusted the gold standard more than anything. But that changed when both world wars happened. During WW1 and WW2 the US exported so many goods that they had almost everyone's gold. After both WWS ended, most countries were in massive debt, and they could no longer have the gold standard, since, well, they had no gold. So instead, those countries tied their own currency to the US dollar, meaning that instead of having a gold backup, the backup for their currency was the US dollar. And since the US had almost everyone's gold, they still followed the gold standard. The main problem with that is, after WW2, when countries decided that they would turn in their currency in exchange for US dollars and claim the gold, along with the US having both the war in Vietnam and cold war, they just could not afford following the gold standard and having to give everyone gold in exchange for the dollar. Which led president Richard Nixon to finally take the step to take the US dollar off the gold standard.

With that, the gold standard was no longer, that's how paper money became what we know today, a piece of paper that everyone just believes to have its own value, without it being backed up by anything.

What do you think? Did you enjoy this series? Let me know in the comments below.





Following the last episode, during and after the collapse of the Swedish economy, the main economic **doctrine** that was followed almost everywhere in the world at the time was "**Mercantilism**".

بعد الحلقة الأخيرة، أثناء انهيار الاقتصاد السويدي وبعده، كانت العقيدة الاقتصادية الرئيسية التي اتبعت في كل مكان تقريباً في العالم في ذلك الوقت هي "**المذهب التجاري**".

Which means that every state views itself as being at an economical war with the next, aiming to import as little as possible and export as much as possible while piling up gold and silver.

مما يعني أن كل دولة ترى نفسها في حالة حرب اقتصادية مع الدولة التالية، تهدف لاستيراد أقل قدر ممكن وتصدير أكبر قدر ممكن في حين تكوييم الذهب والفضة.

But the problem is, by following that economical system, your economy can only be as big as the amount of gold and silver that you have.

لكن المشكلة هي أنه باتباع هذا النظام الاقتصادي، فإن اقتصادك لا يمكن أن يكون أكبر من كمية الذهب والفضة التي لديك.

One person who opposed following that system was Nicholas Barbon, he had a different idea. He believed that gold and silver don't have innate value, but whatever their market value is at any point in time.

أحد الأشخاص الذين عارضوا اتباع هذا النظام كان نيكولاس باربون، كان لديه فكرة مختلفة. كان يعتقد أن الذهب والفضة ليس لها قيمة فطرية، ولكن مهما كانت قيمتها السوقية في أي وقت.

Therefore, instead of stockpiling gold and silver to grow the economy, people should move entirely to paper money.

لذلك، بدلاً من تخزين الذهب والفضة لتنمية الاقتصاد، يجب على الناس الانتقال بالكامل إلى النقود الورقية.

Another issue with the obligation to have the money tied to the supply of gold and silver was that if you're gonna print out money to loan it to people, you have to have the gold and silver to back it up.

هناك مشكلة أخرى تتعلق بالالتزام بربط الأموال بإمدادات الذهب والفضة وهي أنك إذا كنت ستطبع الأموال لإقراضها للناس، فيجب أن يكون لديك الذهب والفضة لدعمها.



And this is what bankers at the time believed to be **bottle-necking** their state's economy. The need for a central bank increased especially because when each bank first started printing out banknotes, they used to have their own special banknote. So, in each state, you would have as many different banknotes as there are banks.

وهذا ما كان يعتقد المصرفيون في ذلك الوقت أنه يفسد اقتصاد دولتهم. زادت الحاجة إلى بنك مركزي خاصية عندما بدأ كل بنك بطباعة الأوراق النقدية لأول مرة، كان لكل منهم أوراق نقدية خاصة بهم. لذلك في كل ولاية سيكون لديك العديد من الأوراق النقدية المختلفة كعدد البنوك.

Since that wasn't convenient at all, having a central bank to take over the economic function of the state was almost non-negotiable. Which in turn would make each country have a unified banknote of their own instead of having multiple.

نظرًا لأن هذا لم يكن مناسباً على الإطلاق، كان وجود بنك مركزي لتولي الوظيفة الاقتصادية للدولة أمراً غير قابل للتفاوض تقريباً. وهذا بدوره سيجعل كل دولة لديها عملة ورقية موحدة خاصة بها بدلاً من وجود عدة عملات نقدية.

But the thing is, having the idea of paper money being good is one thing and actually getting people to believe and trust in dealing with paper money that doesn't have a gold or silver back up, and take paper money at its face value - is a different story.

لكن المشكلة هي أن فكرة أن النقود الورقية جيدة هي شيء واحد يجعل الناس يؤمنون ويثقون في التعامل مع النقود الورقية الغير مربوطة باحتياطي من الذهب أو الفضة، وأخذ النقود الورقية بقيمتها - هي قصة مختلفة.

Since for so long, paper money, or banknotes, were always tied to the amount of gold and silver that was at the bank which was called "the gold standard".  
بما أنه لفترة طويلة كانت النقود الورقية أو الأوراق النقدية مرتبطة دائمًا بكمية الذهب والفضة الموجودة في البنك والتي كانت تسمى "المعيار الذهبي".

By having a central bank, it would also be easier for people to trust the entire idea of paper money, especially if the central bank was government owned.

من خلال وجود بنك مركزي، سيكون من الأسهل على الناس أن يثقوا بفكرة النقود الورقية بأكملها، خاصة إذا كان البنك المركزي حكومياً.



The main problem with having paper money without the gold standard, was if it goes unregulated, meaning that if the central bank at any given time printed out too many banknotes, that would cause inflation, which means that each banknote that's printed, is worth less than the last.

كانت المشكلة الرئيسية في وجود النقود الورقية دون المعيار الذهبي، أنه إذا كانت غير منظمة، مما يعني أنه إذا قام البنك المركزي في أي وقت بطباعة الكثير من الأوراق النقدية، فإن ذلك قد يتسبب في التضخم، مما يعني أن كل ورقة نقدية مطبوعة تكون قيمتها أقل من التي تسبقها.

That's why people trusted the gold standard more than anything. But that changed when both world wars happened. During WW1 and WW2 the US exported so many goods that they had almost everyone's gold.

لهذا السبب يثق الناس بالمعيار الذهبي أكثر من أي شيء آخر. لكن ذلك تغير عندما وقعت الحرب العالمية الأولى والثانية، قامت الولايات المتحدة بتصدير العديد من السلع لدرجة أنها كانت تمتلك ذهب الجميع تقريباً.

After both WWs ended, most countries were in massive debt, and they could no longer have the gold standard, since, well, they had no gold.

بعد انتهاء كل من الحروب العالميتين، كانت معظم البلدان لديها ديون ضخمة ولم يعد بإمكانها اتباع المعيار الذهبي لأنها.. حسناً، لم يكن لديهم ذهب.

So instead, those countries tied their own currency to the US dollar, meaning that instead of having a gold backup, the backup for their currency was the US dollar, since the US had almost everyone's gold, they still followed the gold standard.

وبدلاً من ذلك، ربطت تلك الدول عملاتها بالدولار الأمريكي، مما يعني أنه بدلاً من امتلاك احتياطي من الذهب، كان الاحتياطي لعملتها هو الدولار الأمريكي، نظراً لأن الولايات المتحدة كان لديها كل الذهب تقريباً، فإنها كانت لا تزال تتبع معيار الذهب.

The main problem with that is, after WW2, when countries decided that they would turn in their currency in exchange for US dollars and claim the gold, along with the US having both the war in Vietnam and cold war, they just could not afford following the gold standard and having to give everyone gold in exchange for the dollar.

المشكلة الرئيسية في ذلك هي أنه بعد الحرب العالمية الثانية، عندما قررت البلدان أنها ستتحول عملتها مقابل الدولار الأمريكي وتطالب بالذهب، إلى جانب أن الولايات المتحدة كان لديها كل من حرب فيتنام والحرب الباردة، لم يكن بوسعهم تحمل تكاليف المعيار الذهبي وضرورة منح الجميع الذهب مقابل الدولار.



# iKnow

Which led president Richard Nixon to finally take the step to take the US dollar off the gold standard. With that, the gold standard was no longer, that's how paper money became what we know today, a piece of paper that everyone just believes to have its own value, without it being backed up by anything.

الأمر الذي دفع الرئيس ريتشارد نيكسون إلى اتخاذ خطوة أخيرة لرفع الدولار الأمريكي عن معيار الذهب. مع ذلك ، أنهى المعيار الذهبي، وهكذا أصبحت النقود الورقية ما نعرفه اليوم، قطعة من الورق يعتقد الجميع أن لها قيمتها الخاصة ، دون أن يتم دعمها بأي شيء.

What do you think? Did you enjoy this series? Let me know in the comments below.

ما رأيك؟ هل استمتعت بهذه السلسلة؟ قولوا لي في التعليقات بالأسفل.

